Child mortality rate

*42. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU):

DR. KARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether child mortality rate, as per latest study, is the highest in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of mortality rate in Maharashtra and other States as per Census 2001;

(c) how the mortality rate has changed over the decade 1991-2000 and the steps taken to reduce the (IMR) infant mortality rate during the period; and

(d) the targets fixed for the Ninth Plan and the tentative targets for the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (d) As per the Survey conducted under the Sample Registration System, the child mortality rate, defined as number of deaths in children age (0-4) years per thousand children in the same age group, was estimated to be 12.7 in Maharashtra, during the year 1998. Child mortality rate in Maharashtra is amongst the lowest in the country. Child mortality rate estimates for India and large States for the year 1990 to 1998 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Child mortality rates from census 2001 are not available.

The estimates of infant mortality rates for the period 1991 to 1999 published by Sample Registration System are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Estimates for the year 2000 are not yet available. Maharashtra's IMR (infant mortality rate) has also been consistently low as compared to IMR of other States in recent years.

The Ninth Five Year Plan aims to achieve reduction in the infant mortality rate (IMR) in the country to 50-56 per 1000 live births. The Tenth Five Year Plan aims to reduce IMR further to 45 per 1000 lives births by 2007. The Maharashtra State Population Policy targets to reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by 2004 and 15 by 2010.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, which is under implementation in all States, immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, facilities for appropriate management of acute respiratory infections, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) for management of diarrhoeal diseases and essential newborn care services are provided. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices, and prophylaxis against Vitamin-A and iron deficiencies are also provided to improve the nutritional status of children.

Various schemes have been launched in weaker districts to improve the access of people to Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) services. These include RCH Outreach Scheme; RCH Camps; Dai Training Programme and Border District Cluster Strategy Project and operationalization of neonatal care facilities at district and sub-district levels.

Statement-I

Child mortality rates aged (0-4) years

S. No.	States	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7	21.3	20.0	17.1	17.0	19.1	17.8	16.8	18.1
2.	Assam	28.5	32.4	30.5	29.7	24.7	24.7	24.0	26.9	27.5
3.	Bihar	26.2	22.8	26.8	25.3	24.9	28.3	27.9	25.9	22.9
4.	Gujarat	26.0	23.3	23.7	20.7	22.2	19.9	20.4	20.8	19.6
5.	Haryana	21.8	23.0	22.8	20.3	22.3	22.7	23.4	22.2	22.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	19.3	17.6	16.1	16.0	17.2	17.6	15.8	16.7
7.	Karnataka	21.1	23.6	21.7	20.0	18.6	18.2	16.6	16.4	16.7
8.	Kerala	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39.4	44.5	38.5	36.9	34.8	33.0	33.5	32.3	32.6
10.	Maharashtra	16.5	16.3	15.9	14.1	14.0	14.9	13.1	12.2	12.7
11.	Orissa	35.9	39.0	33.4	33.7	31.6	32.2	30.6	28.1	29.0
12.	Punjab	18.3	17.0	17.4	16.1	15.7	14.9	15.2	14.9	16.8
13.	Rajasthan	29.5	30.9-	33.6	26.2	27.4	29.3	31.4	29.5	27.7
14.	Tamil Nadu	17.0	16.1	15.3	13.6	13.4	14.5	12.6	13.4	13.0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	36.6	35.6	37.8	32.9	33.0	30.8	31.4	31.1	29.6
16.	West Bengal	19.7	20.6	18.4	17.0	19.8	18.6	18.1	16.8	15.0
	ALL INDIA	26.3	26.5	26.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.1	22.5

Source: Sample Registration System.

Statement-II

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

S. No.	States	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	73	71	64	65	67	65	63	66	66
2.	Assam	76	81	76	81	78	77	74	76	76	76
3.	Bihar	75	69	73	70	67	73	71	71	67	63
4.	Gujarat	72	69	67	58	64	62	61	62	64	63
5.	Haryana	69	68	75	66	70	69	68	68	70	68
6.	Karnataka	70	77	73	67	67	62	53	53	58	58
7.	Kerala	17	16	17	13	16	15	14	12	16	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	111	117	104	106	98	99	97	94	98	90
9.	Maharashtra	58	60	59	50	55	55	48	47	49	48
10.	Orissa	122	124	115	110	103	103	95	96	98	97
11.	Punjab	61	53	56	55	53	54	51	51	54	53
12.	Rajasthan	84	79	90	82	84	86	85	85	83	81
13.	Tamil Nadu	59	57	58	56	59	54	53	53	53	52
14.	Uttar Pradesh	99	97	98	94	88	86	85	85	85	84
15.	West Bengal	63	71	65	58	62	58	55	55	53	52
16.	Himachal Pradesh	69	75	67	63	67	63	62	63	68	62
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	NA
ALL INDIA		80	80	79	74	74	74	72	71	72	70

Source: Sample Registration System.

Fake Tribal Certificates

*43. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many non tribals are abusing the reservations by producing fake ST certificates;

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to prevent the issuing of fake tribal certificates;

(c) details of the cases against those who abused the reservation provisions, State-wise; and

(d) how many people have, so far, been removed from jobs for committing the crime?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.